

## The Washington Times

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### SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed daily during the month of September was as follows:

September 1.....40,256	September 17.....42,477
September 2.....41,181	September 18.....40,379
September 3.....43,390	September 19.....40,379
September 4.....40,379	September 20.....40,379
September 5.....40,379	September 21.....40,379
September 6.....40,379	September 22.....40,379
September 7.....40,379	September 23.....40,379
September 8.....40,379	September 24.....40,379
September 9.....40,379	September 25.....40,379
September 10.....40,379	September 26.....40,379
September 11.....40,379	September 27.....40,379
September 12.....40,379	September 28.....40,379
September 13.....40,379	September 29.....40,379
September 14.....40,379	September 30.....40,379
September 15.....40,379	
September 16.....40,379	

Total for the month.....1,071,538  
Daily average for the month.....35,704

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of September was 35,704, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 26, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for September to have been 35,233.

### Sunday.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed Sunday during the month of September was as follows:

September 4.....45,741	September 18.....46,741
September 11.....45,741	September 25.....46,741

Total for the month.....182,522  
Sunday average for the month.....46,628

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of September was 46,628, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 4, the number of Sundays during September, shows the net Sunday average for September to have been 46,628.

In each issue of The Times the circulation figures for the previous day are plainly printed at the head of the first page at the left of the date line.

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Persons returning to the city may obtain prompt and satisfactory delivery of The Washington Times to their homes or offices by notifying this office either by mail or telephone. The Times will be delivered at the rate of 30 cents a month or 7 cents a week. Telephone Circulation Department, Main 1250.

### STREET PLAYGROUND PLAN IS INDORSSED.

Public officials of the District who have been interviewed on the suggestion of The Times concerning street playgrounds for school children are enthusiastic in their endorsement of the idea. In fact, the proposal has been so well received there is reason to believe the scheme may be put into operation in the near future.

Investigation reveals the fact that about half of the public schools of the District have playgrounds of sufficient size to give the children that attend those schools a place to play out of doors. The other half of the school either have no playgrounds or have playgrounds too small to accommodate the children that are supposed to use them. In the absence of school yards the pupils of these buildings play in the streets, where they are ever in danger from passing vehicles.

To guarantee the children a safe place to play during the noon recess, from 12 to 1 o'clock, The Times suggested in these columns yesterday that the District Commissioners and the Board of Education consider closing a street for one block on one side or the other of each school that has no playground or that has a playground too small to accommodate all the pupils of the school.

The advantage of such an arrangement hardly needs explanation. The children of such schools already play in the streets. If the streets are closed the children will merely continue to use them as they do now, but they will be protected from possible injury.

It does not seem that there could be much serious objection to closing a few streets for one block in different parts of the city. Traffic is usually light at noon, and the inconvenience to drivers would be relatively slight, while the benefit to the children would be enormous.

The Times would like to hear from a few Washington parents on this subject.

### NO UNDERSTANDING REGARDING RATE INCREASES.

Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a denial of the charge that the members of the Commission have reached a tentative understanding that moderate increases in rates by the railroads should be permitted. Such reports have been widely disseminated in financial circles and in other quarters, and have found more or less credence. It appears the

Pittsburg steel men have so far credited the reports that they have accepted them as a guide to their future operations.

As to this and similar talk, Chairman Knapp says there has been no agreement of any kind. He points out that hearings are still going on in Chicago, and that it would be impossible for an agreement to be reached.

The denial issued by Chairman Knapp is timely, and it is to be hoped will be accepted at its face value. It is unthinkable that a Government body of the importance of the Interstate Commerce Commission, or a majority of that body, should have come to any understanding to allow rates to be increased without adequate proof that such increases were justified. Even the most informal understanding of this sort would be intolerable and would simply show that the commissioners entering into it were unfit for their positions and their vast responsibilities. The law in the case is plain. Before the rates can be increased the roads must prove they are necessary. If they can do this, well and good. If they cannot, then the law must take its course, and it should. Predispositions on the part of commissioners in a matter of this sort ought not to have weight. The American people would suffer a shocking loss of confidence in the Interstate Commerce Commission if it should be shown that there had been anything in the nature of an agreement of the sort alleged, and Chairman Knapp's statement that there has been none is reassuring.

### A JUDGE WHO SEEMS TO AGREE WITH ROOSEVELT.

It has been difficult not to believe that part of the indignation over Mr. Roosevelt's recent criticisms of the Supreme Court is due to dislike of the former President. It has been equally difficult not to believe that part of the fear that the country is headed straight for destruction and that courts and Constitution will disappear in the general wreck, if some curb is not put to Colonel Roosevelt's political activity, is manufactured for the occasion and that deep down in their hearts many of those who are holding up their hands in horror at his sacrilegious ways go home and sleep as if the institutions of the country were not in peril.

Recently Judge Frank H. Hiscock, one of the ablest and most accomplished judges of the New York court of appeals, speaking of the selection of Mr. Hughes for the Supreme Court, said:

There is one consideration which will make Governor Hughes' appointment to the Supreme Court widely acceptable at the present time. Many of the cases which come before the court of last resort in this country involve much more than the study and application of mere abstract principles of law. They necessarily involve problems of industrial and social evolution and development whereon a judge may easily find justification for deciding a case in different ways. This is pre-eminently true just as the present time. Governor Hughes has no established himself in the confidence of the people at large that they will especially commend his appointment and be gratified that he is to take part in the disposition of questions of the character which I have indicated.

In its way it seems that this should be almost as offensive to those who are shocked at Colonel Roosevelt's dissent from some of the decisions of the courts as were the views which gave occasion for their tremendous excitement. While the jurist does not say in so many words that the courts must keep step with the "spirit of the times," he certainly squints that way.

One of the reasons the public welcomed with such enthusiasm the appointment of Mr. Hughes to the Supreme Court was that it meant the presence on the bench of a man fresh from contact with the great problems which the people are trying to work out; a man, in other words—alarming as it may sound—who knows that "abstract principles of the law" must give some heed to the "spirit of the times."

### PARTY LINES IN WISCONSIN WIPED OUT.

One of the most wholesome and at the same time most unusual political events of the season has just been celebrated in Wisconsin. The Republican State central committee has formally indorsed an independent candidate for attorney general, thereby repudiating the regular nominee.

After it was too late for candidates to file notices of their candidacies for the State offices in the primaries, the La Follette candidate for attorney general was drowned. A great majority of the Republicans of the State voted for him any way rather than vote for the standpat can-

didate, Levi Bancroft. The day after the primaries the dispatches recorded the fact that the Wisconsin insurgents were insuring so vigorously that they had nominated a dead man.

The State committee undertook to make Charles H. Crownhart, a La Follette man, the regular nominee, but was enjoined by the State supreme court, which ordered Bancroft's name on the ballot, on the ground that he had received the greatest vote in the primary of any candidate who was qualified for the position, the man who received the greatest vote being dead before the primary was held.

Monday evening the State committee met to consider the tangle and wound up by indorsing Crownhart, who will run as an independent.

Knowing it would be condemned in some quarters for "bolting" and for "irregularity," the committee nevertheless took the plunge. Its action will be reckoned a terrible crime from the partisan standpoint. In reality the committee merely did that within its power to keep out of public office a man who does not represent political progress and good government and to put into public office a man who does.

The New York election won't amount to much, after all. Mayor Gaynor has decided that the restaurants will have to close after 1 o'clock in the morning. What's the use of having an election if a man can stay out only 'till 1 o'clock?

Mayor Seidel, of Minneapolis, Socialist, told the Y. M. C. A. boys he wanted a revolution. Which is not calculated to alarm one when he reads on and finds that the mayor's proposed revolution is 'to be one not of arms, but of ideas.

Mayor Gaynor's intimation that he found Washington no better than New York must be ascribed to the fact the mayor didn't stay with us long enough to get acquainted.

These are hard times for the poor millionaire. About a dozen of them will be put on trial when the Beef Trust cases are heard in Chicago.

With over a dozen aspirants in the field and more coming, Iowa ought to be able to pick a good man to succeed Senator Dolliver.

Just to show that he hasn't forgotten how, Orville Wright took a flier at Belmont Park at the rate of sixty-two miles an hour.

That Chicago judge who declares a life sentence is worse than hanging is, of course, not speaking from experience.

Between politics and aviation news, it looks as if football would have a hard time of it this fall.

### LONDON EDITORS FINED FOR CONTEMPT

Actions Grow Out of Publications in the Crippen Case.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Assistant Editor Lookstone, of the London Weekly Telegraph, was fined \$50 today for contempt of court for publishing a story commenting on the case of Dr. H. H. Crippen, the American, under death sentence for the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore Crippen.

At the time Scotland Yard was pursuing the steamer Montrose with wireless, the paper published a story criticizing the work of the detective department. The news editor of the Chronicle was fined \$1,000 yesterday for the publication of an alleged confession by Dr. Crippen.

FASTEST CRUISER IN WORLD. BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The authorities of the German navy are expressing much satisfaction over the recent speed trials of the new armored cruiser Von der Lann.

Her average speed in six trials was 27.3 knots an hour over a six-knot course. It is asserted that the speed of the British cruiser Invincible is 25.6 knots an hour, and that, therefore, the Von der Lann is the fastest cruiser in the world.

### ARCANUMITES TO DANCE.

Oriental Council, 312, Rooral Arcanum, is arranging an athletic carnival and dance, to be held at Odd Fellows Hall, November 2. The program includes acrobatic feats, wrestling, clog dancing, legermain, and a competitive cake walk by six negro couples. After the program the evening will be spent in dancing.

### What's on the Program in Washington

Exhibition of Washington Horse Show at the American League Park, 12:30 o'clock.  
Householders and Manufacturers' Show at Convention Hall, 8:15.  
Mass meeting, in interests of "open shops." Typographical Temple, 8 o'clock.  
Band concert Marine Band, Potomac Park, 4 o'clock.  
Band concert, Soldiers' Home Band, 3:30 o'clock.

### Amusements Tonight.

Belasco—"Havana," 8:20.  
National—"The Man Who Owns Broadway," 8:15.  
Columbia—"The Iron King," 8:15.  
Academy—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," 8:15.  
Chase—"The Love Makers," 8:15.  
Lyceum—"Sam T. Jack Company," 8:15.  
Arcade—Dancing, skating, and motion pictures.  
Casino—Vaudeville and motion pictures.  
Cosmos—Vaudeville and motion pictures.  
Avenue Grand—Vaudeville and motion pictures.  
Majestic—Vaudeville and motion pictures.  
Masonic Auditorium—Motion pictures.  
Georgetown Open Air Theater—Motion pictures.  
Alhambra Theater—Motion pictures.

### Excursions.

Steamer Charles Macalester leaves Seventh street wharf at 10 and 2:30 o'clock for Mr. Vernon.  
Old Point Comfort and Norfolk steamer leaves Seventh street wharf 6:45 o'clock.

The Times invites its readers to send in notices for use in this column.

## In the Mail Bag

### Cadet Uniforms.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

In answer to Bruce Brown in The Times, "More Cadets Needed," I will say in 1899 my son entered the high school. I wished him to be a cadet. He was willing, but none of his comrades would join on account of the high price they charged for the suits, I bought from our Washington merchants the best serge or chevrot suits, double breasted coat and trousers, at \$10, while they charged \$17.50 for cap, vest, blouse, and pants of a cadet uniform.

The next year Captain Brown, of Company G, B. H. S., urged my son to join his company. I was delighted. When the suit came the cap was too small. We did not notice that one sleeve was too short, one pant leg too long. When the inspector came around and saw the defects he gave my son and several other cadets of Company G orders to go to the Raleigh Hotel, top floor, and get their caps exchanged. One of the firm was there, and he sent them around on D street northwest, where the defective parts were remedied.

I made numerous inquiries why orders for these suits were not given to one of our Washington merchants. It seems to me they could have turned the suits out for about \$12, and made money at it.

Then again the heavy Springfield rifles. My son was the smallest boy in the regiment. He was healthy, but frail, and when he came home from drill was exhausted. His captain allowed him to take his gun home to clean. I weighed it at the time. It weighed twelve pounds—too much for a boy to carry.

When the New York City High School Cadets visited Washington they carried light rifles, and they were not toy guns either.

Every able bodied boy ought to join the cadets for two or three years. The training they would get would last them through life. SOPHIE L. WALKER.

### Use of Sidewalks.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

The writer is of the opinion that roller-skating upon the sidewalks of the District should be prohibited, at least in the business portions. Perhaps, the newsboy is the greatest offender in this respect. A passerby cannot be constantly on the alert for the news vendor on wheels, who, in his haste to reach a customer before his competitor, grows careless, and consequently, dangerous.

Women and children are often in danger of being run down by one of the many skaters on the sidewalks. Only last week the writer observed an accident which occurred on Seventh street and the Avenue. An aged woman on her way from Center Market with a large basket of provisions, collided with a boy skater, and would have been thrown to the sidewalk had it not been for the assistance of a passerby.

These things should not be. The streets of Washington are wide, and persons using the sidewalks should not be endangered or at least greatly inconvenienced by the roller-skate pest. L. H. LUDWIG.

### Sunday Theaters.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

I have read with much interest the articles on allowing picture shows. They are mostly from persons in authority, and it may be presumed that they like exercise authority. Perhaps a woman and a mother who request these amusements may be permitted to have a voice. I have plenty to occupy my time every day in the week, what with trying to make a home for my husband and three children, and what with hearing their lessons and mending their clothes of evenings I have little or no time on week days for amusements. And when Sunday evenings come we all go to the picture shows, which is both restful and amusing.

We have visited dozens of them and never saw anything wrong. As to neglecting the church, we all attend church in the morning, the children Sunday school. I fall to see how closing these shows would affect church attendance. My church has five services every Sunday, and is filled to the doors on four of them, and I find the same people attend these shows.

If the ministers who would close places of amusement on Sundays cannot fill their churches except by these means, there is something wrong with their churches. The tendency seems to be to regulate the amusements of the poor, while these same regulations, for reasons best known to themselves, are very particular not to tread on the toes of the rich.

Business is business, even among the gods. A MOTHER.

### Concerts Today

By the U. S. Marine Band at Potomac Drive at 4 p. m.

WILLIAM H. SANTELMANN, Leader.

PROGRAM.  
March, "The Grand Duke of Baden".....Friedemann  
Overture, "Oberon".....Weber  
Musical ballet, "Yedda".....Metra  
(a) "Narcissus".....Nevin  
(b) Serenade characteristic, "The African Rag".....Bagley  
Waltz, "Badner Mad'In".....Komzak  
Slavonic Dance No. 1.....Dvorak  
Selection, "The Merry Widow".....Lehar  
Parody on "Comin' Thro' the Rye".....Lampe  
March, "With Shot and Shell".....Bliss  
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, At 3:30 p. m.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMANN, Director.

PROGRAM.  
March, "The Plumed Knight".....St. Clair  
Overture, "Lulline".....Wallace  
Song, "The Garden of Roses" (by request).....Wenrich  
Selection, "Aurelia Borgia".....Donizetti  
Fantasia, "Musical Scenes From Switzerland".....Langey  
1. Rustle Picture.  
2. Peasant Dance.  
3. Landier.  
4. Polka.  
5. Yodler and Finale.

Gems from "The Fortune Teller".....Herbert  
Waltz suite, "Gaiety".....Waldteufel  
March, "Our Bluejackets".....Bennet  
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

## Andrew and Imogene

"WHAT an extremely odd wedding!" ejaculated Imogene from behind the paper.

"When a man gets into that mental state where he has a wild desire to pay some woman's board, and a woman decides that her father has bought her meals long enough, something odd is liable to happen," said Andrew.

"But this wedding was in New York, and there were three Japanese spaniels for bridesmaids. The dogs frisked around the bridegroom all during the ceremony, too cuts for anything!" Imogene was still reading the article.

"I'd like to take that fellow out to Phil Steubener's to a chicken fight some night," growled Andrew.

Imogene smiled and went on. "Mr. Delroy was the best man, and it was he who explained it all to the newspapers. He was the man who taught the people of Newport to have monkeys at the dinner table with them, you know!"

"I'd just love to introduce Mr. Delroy to Mr. Tubby Dixon at a crab feast some night!" Andrew exploded. "It seems that the three little dogs are the crying kind of spaniels and each one carries a cute little handkerchief in the pocket of its kimono. Mr. Delroy explained all about it to the reporter!" Imogene was watching him out of the corner of her eye.

"Will you please take the address of the bridegroom out of the paper and send him an invitation on pink paper to come to Washington and visit me? I want to take him down to Hall's summer garden some night and introduce him to some marines! I want to take him around the O street market some Saturday night! I want to take him over to Pat Carr's when the soldiers at Fort Myer have had a pay day and are in town celebrating! That sort of stuff makes me sick! If you insist on reading the paper aloud read about something besides those men who live on tea and Uneda Biscuit! Why don't they put things like that on the women's page?" Andrew got up and walked the floor.

"Pinkie was the name of one of the dogs," meekly said Imogene. "Shut up, woman, or I will do you violence!" stormed Andrew. "I have lived in this town since the Belt Line cars used to pass Charlie Berry's store every four hours, and I have never displayed my temper to the extent of hitting a woman, but don't try me too far! There is something in this tomy rot about the effeminate men and affected women of wealth that makes a normal, healthy man rage! Yet these people are not to blame. The whole life history of the offspring of our wealthy people fits them for just such asininity as this! They are in the hands of a trained nurse from the day they are born; she turns the kid over to a tutor; about the time he gets interested in beard elixir ads, and from the tutor's hands he escapes to Europe, and when his education is supposedly finished he knows more about cottons than about getting a half-nelson on the world and choking a living out of it. This may be a good way to produce orchids, but it's a poor process to produce corn and beans.

"The poets tell us that from thwarted light leaps colors flame, and the brook impeded yields a song. The jokesmith tells us that a certain number of fleas are good for a dog because they keep him from brooding over the fact that he is a dog. So also a certain number of hard knocks are good for a man. They bring out the manliness in him. The boy who goes to public school learns to respect the rights of others, and if he gets his nose smashed while he is learning it will impress the lesson on him all the more firmly. When he hits another leather-mounted mountain of devilry on the football field and gets nine ribs broken he learns that he is not invincible, and it is worth ten ribs to him to find it out.

"I don't care where a man tends bar he's got to hustle. The folks behind him are stepping on his heels and they don't care whether his father was John D. Astorblit or Mike Dugan. He's got to keep stepping. For these reasons when one of these hothouse-reared, hand-fed, papa's darlings happen to get thrown on the cold, cold world they curl up like a red worm dropped on a red-hot cook stove. That may be a good way to rear an English lord, but it's a mighty poor way to produce a man who can make a living in Center Market or on F street. These people make me sick and they have the same effect on every normal man. But I should not blame them, but rather thank Heaven that I was not brought up to do taffing for an amusement and read Town Topics for an education. I am glad I played baseball and read 'Milkwed Sam, the Vegetable Detective.' I wish you wouldn't talk to me about such things, Imogene!"

"Talk to you! Talk to you! If you are going to make another speech like that I'm going down to see Harry Rapley about engaging the National Theater for you! You'll have to hire a hall!"

## The Business Doctor

By Roe Fulkerson

"THE whole un-

derlying principle of your business is a mistake," said the Business Doctor to the small merchant. "You must drop this matter of price competition entirely. You can never hope to compete with the big stores in the matter of price, for they buy more in one order than you buy in a year, and the consequence is that they could sell goods at the same price for which you buy them."

The chance, that the small man in business has is to develop service and not try to meet prices. The big store is built on the price-cutting principle. In every big store there is one element which is lacking, and is impossible for them to develop, and that is the personal relation between the buyer and the seller. When a customer goes into Jones' Main-moet Dry Goods Company he never meets Mr. Jones. In fact it is very likely he does not see the same clerk twice. He goes there purely on account of the price, and Jones realizes this and develops the price attractions accordingly. Jones cannot hope to be able to call his patrons by name; he cannot hope to remember the little things they like or do not like, and he can never hope to develop any close personal relation with his customer, so he appeals to him entirely through his pocketbook. The result of this is that a large percentage of people do not patronize Jones because of these very points.

The small merchant, with his personal acquaintance with and close relation to his trade, can catch this class of people and can hold them in just one way, and that is to remember their little peculiarities and to give them service of such high character that they will be willing to pay the small extra charge he must make to get a profit. This gives the small man the cream of the trade. It gives him the particular people, and these particular people are the people who have money to gratify their whims and are the most profitable customers in the world. The big store can only hope to get the skimmed milk of the trade while the small man gets the cream.

Let the little man develop this store

service if he hopes to survive, and just in proportion to the service he renders his patrons will his success be. If you have an article which you think Mrs. Smith would like to have, go to the phone and tell her so. If you sold an article to Mrs. Brown and she was dissatisfied with it, and you know that Mrs. Green also purchased one, call up Mrs. Green and see if she also is dissatisfied. Get into close personal touch with your trade, and you can get a hold on them that no bargain counter in the world can shake loose. Service and not price is what attracts people to the small business.

If any way could be discovered to make two and two count five the inventor would be a millionaire; and that is measurably what happens when a man invents a new short cut in business. When four hours do the work of five the world is better off and the inventor reaps his reward. Did you ever deliberately sit down and trace the processes of your own business, step by step, and see there was not some place along the line of march that one or two of those steps could be cut out? There's money in it.

Business is the romance of this country. When you come to think of it, it is a romance which opens waste lands, makes deserts laugh a harvest, employs armies of men, makes food, clothes and medicine out of scrap heaps, and accomplishes the impossible every year in a new way. The "Arabian Nights" is no more strangely interesting or romantic.

The mechanical engineers of the Patent Office represent the ultimate in all matters pertaining to mechanics. It has been only a few years ago that they ruled two mechanical ideas out of the office as absurd. One they still hang on to—it is perpetual motion. The other was a heavier than air flying machine. Impossible! There is no such word in this country.

It's surprising how sensible we think people are when they agree with us.

### WAR MONEY PASSED.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 26.—Nicaragua is flooded with Confederate money, according to the reports received here by merchants doing business in that country. The bills, it is said, were circulated by American soldiers of fortune during the recent revolution.

## FRANKS POLITICS

THING OF THE PAST

Banners, Torchlights, and Spellbinding No Longer In Campaigns.

LAST FOR BRYAN AND MCKINLEY

Only Money Spent This Year Will Be for Advertising, Says Secretary Mason.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—There may have been quieter political campaigns than the present one, but old-time politicians, when asked about it yesterday, could not recall them. All asserted that this is the quietest campaign that New York city, or even the State, has known in many years, but Democrats and Republicans alike asserted that public apathy had little or nothing to do with it, that it simply meant the passing of the old-fashioned political campaign.

Campaign methods, old-time politicians said, are undergoing a complete and rapid change. Red fire, parades, banners, bands of music, and buttons, to say nothing of spellbinders at every street corner, and crowds struggling to get into already crowded halls to hear orators are giving place to quieter saner methods of enlightening the voter.

Few Banners Are Seen. In all New York there are not more than half a dozen campaign banners than the present one, but old-time politicians, when asked about it yesterday, could not recall them. All asserted that this is the quietest campaign that New York city, or even the State, has known in many years, but Democrats and Republicans alike asserted that public apathy had little or nothing to do with it, that it simply meant the passing of the old-fashioned political campaign.

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